

protest, disagreement, disrespect, and discontent are permitted.

They should be. And after this Amendment is adopted, they will be. That protection of our essential freedoms, first granted and forever guaranteed by the First Amendment of the United States Constitution, remain inviolable. By this Amendment, we acknowledge them, respect them, and would place above them only the one ultimate symbol of our country, our freedoms, and our great democracy: the American Flag.

Mr. President, I respect all of my colleagues and fellow citizens who disagree with our purpose through this legislation. However, I hope that they will not misunderstand our intent. Contrary to what some contend, this Constitutional amendment will not weaken either the First Amendment or the United States of America. In fact, it will strengthen both. It will remind all of us that there is something greater than ourselves, something greater than our individual opinions, something greater than our individual prerogatives. That something is greater than all of us, because it is all of us; it is the Flag of the United States of America.

Mr. HUTCHINSON. Mr. President, I am proud to be an original cosponsor of Senator HATCH's joint resolution which would amend the United States Constitution to prohibit the desecration of our flag. Opponents to this measure contend that the right to desecrate the flag is the ultimate expression of speech and freedom. I reject that proposition as I believe that the desecration of our flag is a reprehensible act which should be prohibited. It is an affront to the brave and terrible sacrifices made by millions of American men and women who willingly left their limbs, lives, and loved ones on battlefields around the world.

It is an affront to these Americans who have given the greatest sacrifices because of what the flag symbolizes. To explain what our flag represents, former United States Supreme Court Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes in his work, "National Symbol," said:

The flag is the symbol of our national unity, our national endeavor, our national aspiration.

The flag tells of the struggle for independence, of union preserved, of liberty and union one and inseparable, of the sacrifices of brave men and women to whom the ideals and honor of this nation have been dearer than life.

It means America first; it means an undivided allegiance.

It means America united, strong and efficient, equal to her tasks.

It means that you cannot be saved by the valor and devotion of your ancestors, that to each generation comes its patriotic duty; and that upon your willingness to sacrifice and endure as those before you have sacrificed and endured rests the national hope.

It speaks of equal rights, of the inspiration of free institutions exemplified and vindicated,

of liberty under law intelligently conceived and impartially administered. There is not a thread in it but scorns self-indulgence, weakness, and rapacity.

It is eloquent of our community interests, outweighing all divergencies of opinion, and of our common destiny.

Former President Calvin Coolidge, echoed Chief Justice Hughes in "Rights and Duties:"

We do honor to the stars and stripes as the emblem of our country and the symbol of all that our patriotism means.

We identify the flag with almost everything we hold dear on earth.

It represents our peace and security, our civil and political liberty, our freedom of religious worship, our family, our friends, our home.

We see it in the great multitude of blessings, of rights and privileges that make up our country.

But when we look at our flag and behold it emblazoned with all our rights, we must remember that it is equally a symbol of our duties.

Every glory that we associate with it is the result of duty done. A yearly contemplation of our flag strengthens and purifies the national conscience.

Given what our flag symbolizes, I find it incomprehensible that anyone would desecrate the flag and inexplicable that our Supreme Court would hold that burning a flag is protected speech rather than conduct which may be prohibited. I find it odd that one can be imprisoned for destroying a bald eagle's egg, but may freely burn our nation's greatest symbol. Accordingly, I urge my colleagues to pass this resolution so that our flag and all that it symbolizes may be forever protected.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 59—DESIGNATING THE WEEK OF MARCH 11 THROUGH MARCH 17, 2001, AS "NATIONAL GIRL SCOUT WEEK"

Mrs. HUTCHISON (for herself, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mrs. BOXER, Ms. CANTWELL, Mrs. CARNAHAN, Mrs. CLINTON, Ms. COLLINS, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mrs. LINCOLN, Mrs. MURRAY, Ms. SNOWE, and Ms. STABENOW) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 59

Whereas March 12, 2001, is the 89th anniversary of the founding of the Girl Scouts of the United States of America;

Whereas on March 16, 1950, the Girl Scouts became the first national organization for girls to be granted a Federal charter by Congress;

Whereas through annual reports required to be submitted to Congress by its charter, the Girl Scouts regularly informs Congress of its progress and program initiatives;

Whereas the Girl Scouts is dedicated to inspiring girls and young women with the highest ideals of character, conduct, and service to others so that they may become model citizens in their communities;

Whereas the Girl Scouts offers girls aged 5 through 17 years a variety of opportunities

to develop strong values and life skills and provides a wide range of activities to meet girls' interests and needs;

Whereas the Girl Scouts has a membership of nearly 3,000,000 girls and over 900,000 adult volunteers, and is one of the preeminent organizations in the United States committed to assisting girls to grow strong in mind, body, and spirit; and

Whereas by fostering in girls and young women the qualities on which the strength of the United States depends, the Girl Scouts, for 89 years, has significantly contributed to the advancement of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates the week of March 11 through March 17, 2001, as "National Girl Scout Week"; and

(2) requests the President to issue a proclamation designating the week of March 11 through March 17, 2001, as "National Girl Scout Week" and calling on the people of the United States to observe the 89th anniversary of the Girl Scouts of the United States of America with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 23—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF CONGRESS WITH RESPECT TO THE INVOLVEMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT IN LIBYA IN THE TERRORIST BOMBING OF PAN AM FLIGHT 103, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself, Mr. HELMS, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. TORRICELLI, Mr. DODD, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. KYL, Mr. BROWNBACK, Mr. REID, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. BYRD, and Mrs. CLINTON) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. CON. RES. 23

Whereas 270 people, including 189 Americans, were killed in the terrorist bombing of Pan Am Flight 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland, on December 21, 1988;

Whereas, on January 31, 2001, the 3 judges of the Scottish court meeting in the Netherlands to try the 2 Libyan suspects in the bombing of Pan Am 103 found that "the conception, planning, and execution of the plot which led to the planting of the explosive device was of Libyan origin";

Whereas the Court found conclusively that Abdel Basset al Megrahi "caused an explosive device to detonate on board Pan Am 103" and sentenced him to a life term in prison;

Whereas the Court accepted the evidence that Abdel Basset al Megrahi was a member of the Jamahiriyah Security Organization, one of the main Libyan intelligence services;

Whereas the United Nations Security Council Resolutions 731, 748, 883, and 1192 demanded that the Government of Libya provide appropriate compensation to the families of the victims, accept responsibility for the actions of Libyan officials in the bombing of Pan Am 103, provide a full accounting of its involvement in this terrorist act, and cease all support for terrorism; and

Whereas, contrary to previous declarations by the Government of Libya and its representatives, in the wake of the conviction of Abdel Basset al Megrahi, Colonel Muammar Qadhafi refuses to accept the judgment of

the Scottish court or to comply with the requirements of the Security Council under existing resolutions: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This concurrent resolution may be cited as the "Justice for the Victims of Pan Am 103 Resolution of 2001".

SEC. 2. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the entire international community should condemn, in the strongest possible terms, the Government of Libya and its leader, Colonel Muammar Qadhafi, for support of international terrorism, including the bombing of Pan Am 103;

(2) the Government of Libya should immediately—

(A) make a full and complete accounting of its involvement in the bombing of Pan Am 103;

(B) accept responsibility for the actions of Libyan officials;

(C) provide appropriate compensation to the families of the victims of Pan Am 103; and

(D) demonstrate in word and deed a full renunciation of support for international terrorism;

(3) the President should instruct the United States Permanent Representative to the United Nations to use the voice, and, if necessary, the vote of the United States, to maintain United Nations sanctions against Libya until all conditions laid out or referred to in the applicable Security Council resolutions are met; and

(4) the President should instruct the United States Permanent Representative to the United Nations to seek the reimposition of sanctions against Libya currently suspended in the event that Libya fails to comply with those United Nations Security Council resolutions.

SEC. 3. POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES TOWARD LIBYA.

It should be the policy of the United States to—

(1) oppose the removal of United Nations sanctions until the Government of Libya has—

(A) made a full and complete accounting of its involvement in the bombing of Pan Am 103;

(B) accepted responsibility for the actions of Libyan officials;

(C) provided appropriate compensation to the families of the victims of Pan Am 103; and

(D) demonstrated in word and deed a full renunciation of support for international terrorism; and

(2) maintain United States sanctions on Libya, including those sanctions on all forms of assistance and all other United States restrictions on trade and travel to Libya, until—

(A) the Government of Libya has fulfilled the requirements of United Nations Security Council Resolutions 731, 748, 883, and 1192;

(B) the President—

(i) certifies under section 620A(c) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2371(c)) that Libya no longer provides support for international terrorism; and

(ii) has provided to Congress an explanation of the steps taken by the Government of Libya to resolve any outstanding claims against that government by United States persons relating to international terrorism; and

(C) the Government of Libya is not pursuing weapons of mass destruction or the

means to deliver them in contravention of United States law.

SEC. 4. TRANSMITTAL OF CONCURRENT RESOLUTION.

The Secretary of the Senate shall transmit a copy of this concurrent resolution to the President.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 24—EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR A NATIONAL REFLEX SYMPATHETIC DYSTROPHY (RSD) AWARENESS MONTH

Mr. LIEBERMAN submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. CON. RES. 24

Whereas reflex sympathetic dystrophy (referred to in this resolution as "RSD") is an extremely painful progressive disease of the nervous system resulting from a simple trauma, infection, or surgery that can lead to chronic inflammation, spasms, burning pain, stiffness, and discoloration of the skin, muscles, blood vessels, and bones;

Whereas RSD can strike at any time, and currently afflicts an estimated 7,000,000 children and adults, the majority of whom are women;

Whereas RSD is a complex and little-known disease, inhibiting the early diagnosis and treatment needed for recovery and contributing to dismissals of patients' pain and suffering;

Whereas there is no known cure for RSD and treatment involves multiple medications and therapies with costs that can be prohibitive;

Whereas Betsy Herman established the RSDHope Teen Corner in 1998 and she and countless others advocates have worked tirelessly to provide information and support to RSD sufferers and their families and friends and to bring national attention to this crippling disease; and

Whereas each May is Reflex Sympathetic Dystrophy Awareness Month, the goal of which is to educate the public about the nature and effects of this terrible disease: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That it is the sense of Congress that—

(1) all Americans should take an active role in combatting reflex sympathetic dystrophy (RSD) by recognizing its symptoms (which often follow an injury or surgery), such as constant burning pain, skin irritation, inflammation, muscle spasms, fatigue, and insomnia;

(2) national and community organizations should be recognized and applauded for their work in promoting awareness about RSD and for providing information and support to its sufferers;

(3) health care providers should continue to increase their efforts to diagnose the disease in its earliest possible stages to increase the likelihood of remission; and

(4) the Federal Government has a responsibility to—

(A) endeavor to raise awareness about the importance of the early detection and proper treatment RSD;

(B) work to increase research funding so that the causes of, and improved treatment and cure for, RSD may be discovered; and

(C) continue to consider ways to improve access to, and the quality of, health care services for detecting and treating RSD.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 42. Mrs. BOXER (for herself and Mrs. CLINTON) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 420, to amend title II, United States Code, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 43. Mr. SCHUMER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 420, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 44. Mr. WYDEN (for himself, Mr. BAUCUS, Mrs. MURRAY, and Mr. SMITH of Oregon) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 420, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 45. Mr. BOND submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 420, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 46. Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mrs. CLINTON, and Mr. SARBANES) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 420, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 47. Mr. DURBIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 420, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 48. Mr. DURBIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 420, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 49. Mr. FEINGOLD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 420, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 50. Mr. FEINGOLD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 420, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 51. Mr. FEINGOLD (for himself, and Mr. THOMPSON) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 420, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 52. Mr. FEINGOLD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 420, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 53. Mr. LEAHY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 420, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 54. Mr. LEAHY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 420, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 55. Mr. LEAHY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 420, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 56. Mr. LEAHY (for himself and Mr. FEINGOLD) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 420, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 57. Mr. LOTT submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 420, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 58. Mr. SESSIONS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 420, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 59. Mr. SESSIONS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 420, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 60. Mr. GRAMM submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 420, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.